

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 357. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Haiti to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1621). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 358. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Venezuela and the Congress of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1622). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 359. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Ecuador and the hospitality of the Congress of Ecuador on the occasion of a visit to Ecuador by a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1623). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 360. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Peru and the generous hospitality of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru on the occasion of a visit to Peru by a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1624). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 361. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President and by the Congress of the Republic of Colombia to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1625). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 362. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended by the Government of the Republic of Chile and the Chamber of Deputies of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1626). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 363. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President, by the Acting President, and by the Congress of Argentina to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1627). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 364. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of El Salvador to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1628). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 365. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended by the President of Nicaragua to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1629). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 366. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Guatemala and for the courtesies shown by other officials and by the people of Guatemala to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1630). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 367. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of the United States of Brazil, by other high officials, and by the people of Brazil to a delegation of Members of the

House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1631). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4743. A bill providing for the naturalization of certain wives and children of citizens of the United States who lost citizenship through service in the Allied forces during the World War; with amendment (Rept. No. 1632). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Special Committee on Naval Affairs to Investigate Naval Defense Program. House Resolution 162 (77th Cong., 1st sess.). Resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the national defense program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1374. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1633). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:
H. R. 6416. A bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States with reference to persons in the military and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KNUTSON:
H. R. 6417. A bill to extend the time for filing income-tax returns in the case of prisoners of war, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHUETZ:
H. R. 6418. A bill to amend section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCIALKOWSKI:
H. R. 6419. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 361), relating to the model housing board for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PIERCE:
H. R. 6420. A bill to change the name of the "Pickwick Landing Dam" to "Rankin Dam"; the name of the "Watts Barr Dam" to "McKellar Dam"; the name of the "Chickamauga Dam" to "McReynolds Dam"; and the name of "Gilbertsville Dam" to "Barkley Dam"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:
H. J. Res. 270. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:
H. Res. 411. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6392, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 412. Resolution authorizing 1,000 additional copies of House Report No. 1634, current Congress, directing an investigation of the naval defense program; to the Committee on Printing.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their concurrent resolution relative to the farmers' relief bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. BONNER introduced a bill (H. R. 6421) for the relief of Arch A. Brown, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2309. By Mr. BISHOP: Petition of the Jackson County Producers, re national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2310. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of William C. Nieman and 17 others, lamenting the heavy drawing on actual farmers by the selective service to the ultimate serious situation on the life-line production end of our national defense, and urging legislation to secure recognition for the young farmer from the draft boards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2311. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Industrial Traffic League, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 5993, the omnibus rivers and harbors bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2312. Also, petition of the National Social Science Honor Society, Pi Gamma Mu, Inc., Winfield, Kans., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their loyalty to our country and to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Sheridan Watson Bell, minister, Maple Grove Methodist Church, Columbus, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

O God beneath whose guiding hand all men may be led to peace we pray that we may turn to Thee for our guidance. We are mutely aware of our helplessness. To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life. There is no power of man's great enough to determine the destiny of a nation. Thou alone may amply supply. Thou alone can instill men with spiritual depths deep enough to lead a people and a world to order and to justice. May Thy spirit descend upon our leaders. May prayer not be offered in vain. May they feel Thy hand, firm yet tender; strong yet loving, as it leads them to paths of wise decision, courageous action, infinite love. May we all place our hands in Thine, confident of Thy love and care. In the name of Jesus our Saviour we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the

following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2112. An act authorizing overtime pay for certain employees of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

GOV. COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme pleasure that I announce to my colleagues in the House that a former distinguished Congressman is at this very minute the Governor of the great State of Virginia. I refer to none other than that able legislator, that patriotic citizen, that great all-American, the Honorable Colgate W. Darden, Jr.

I regret most sincerely my inability to be present at his inauguration, but I can express my delight in the fact that we were intimate friends. Our loss in Congress is the gain of the State of Virginia. Colgate, we will always remember you as a true gentleman, as one who will lead the people of Virginia in such a way that they, like all of us, will be extremely proud of you.

Governor, may you enjoy the best of health to carry on your strenuous duties. I am confident that Divine Providence will abundantly bless you, bless your work, your undertakings and the people of your State.

Gov. Colgate Darden, I salute you; we in Congress salute you, a true and great American.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting a brief letter from the president of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, on an important matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

HOURLY MEETING FRIDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Friday, January 23, 1942, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therewith a speech delivered by Lynn U. Stambaugh, national commander of the American Legion, on December 7, 1941, entitled "The American Legion Answers the Call."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

THE FACTS VERSUS LEON HENDERSON

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, in my statement to the House on January 15, I said

that Leon Henderson had been a member of the Committee on Technocracy in the latter part of 1932 and in the beginning of 1933.

In an effort to be absolutely fair about the matter, I pointed out that Henderson had resigned from the Committee on Technocracy on January 23, 1933.

After I made my statement to the House, Henderson issued a formal denial to the press, in which he said:

I understand Congressman DIES indicated today that I have been a member of a Committee of Eight, which worked with one Howard Scott in promoting technocracy.

Again Mr. DIES is wrong. I never was a member of any committee associated with Mr. Scott in promoting technocracy. On the contrary, I frequently enjoyed disagreement by argument and debate with Mr. Scott as to his views.

When three members of the Scott committee resigned, I was asked to join them in undertaking a new study of technological unemployment, which I was proud to do.

My offer still holds good. I will eat on the Treasury steps any subversive organization to which Mr. DIES proves I ever belonged. Try again, Mr. DIES.

I offer for the inspection of those who care to peruse them a very small collection of the available documents to prove the accuracy of my original statements to this House. Henderson was a member of the technocrats at the time when that crackpot proposition was at its zenith. He was associated with Howard Scott.

Up to this time the most serious allegation which I have made concerning Leon Henderson is that he is an ex-crackpot. Now, however, his choosing to fly in the face of widely recorded facts raises a question concerning his responsibility. But that is his doing and not mine.

LOSS OF LIFE OF AIR CORPS OFFICERS AND MEN

Mr. CLUETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. CLUETT. Mr. Speaker, every day our country is shocked at the loss of life sustained by our Air Corps officers and men. So frequently have these disasters occurred that only passing notice is given them, until a plane bearing a popular and honored citizen dives to its destruction in the western mountains. To her goes every public honor and distinction.

How about the 15 Air Corps men who met their deaths in the line of duty and service to their country?

Their loss and that of their comrades are almost irreparable, and the only message to their loved ones reads as follows: "The Secretary of War desires me to express his deep regret," and so forth, and so forth, from The Adjutant General of the Army; or "The Navy Department deeply regrets to inform you," and so forth, and so forth. This is war, and death to countless men in the service must be expected, but let us not single out one as the recipient of our respect and sorrow and ignore others equally entitled to such consideration.

These men gave their lives as bravely as those in actual combat and deserve

the praise and gratitude of a sorrowing nation.

Honor to all to whom honor is due.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include a resolution of the Board of Commissioners for the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

HEARINGS ON BILL TO AMEND THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report back favorably (Report No. 1635), without amendment, a privileged resolution (H. Res. 405) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings held before a subcommittee of the Committee of the Judiciary of the House on the bill (H. R. 4394) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,800 additional copies of the hearings held before a special subcommittee of said committee during the current Congress on the bill (H. R. 4394) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

NEW LOCK AT THE SOO

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. YOUNG addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BIRTH-CERTIFICATE RECORDS

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CLASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therewith a letter from Dr. Hauser, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on rubber.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a newspaper release entitled "Ever-Normal Granary Now Pays Tidy Profit."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

FORESTRY CONSERVATION

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter written by one of the foresters on the subject of second growth and its sacrifice at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. PIERCE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Philadelphia Record concerning agriculture in the State of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, on Monday I obtained unanimous consent to insert in the Record an address delivered by the Honorable Sumner Welles at the opening session of the meeting of foreign minister at Rio de Janeiro, together with several editorials from leading newspapers relating to the Pan-American Conference now being held at Rio de Janeiro. I have received an estimate from the Public Printer that this will take 5 pages and will cost \$225. Accordingly I wish to renew my unanimous-consent request, notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and that they may be printed in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after disposition of legislative business of the day and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

THE PLIGHT OF THE AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The Speaker. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from North Carolina, who is detained from the Chamber for the moment, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 413) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. FRANCIS J. MYERS, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on the Post Office and Post Roads, and rank fourteenth on said committee.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make two requests: First, to extend my own remarks in the Record, and, secondly to extend my own remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a newspaper article from the McKeesport Daily News.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 15 minutes today after the conclusion of the legislative business for the day and any other special orders that may have been entered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a very splendid address by a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ALLOWANCE FOR LEAKAGE AND EVAPORATION LOSS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS WHILE IN BONDED WAREHOUSES

Mr. BOEHNE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6273) to amend the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code by setting new maximum limits on allowances for losses of distilled spirits by leakage or evaporation while in internal-revenue bonded warehouses, and for other purposes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Indiana explain what the bill does?

Mr. BOEHNE. This bill was introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]. It is a simple bill amending the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code by setting new maximum limits on allowances for losses of distilled spirits by leakage or evaporation while in internal-revenue bonded warehouses. It

is brought to the House with a unanimous report of the Ways and Means Committee and with the approval of the Treasury Department.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOEHNE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. In what way does this leakage of distilled spirits occur?

Mr. BOEHNE. By evaporation.

Mr. RICH. Is there any other way it might "leak" away from the bonded warehouses?

Mr. BOEHNE. The gentleman probably knows more about that type of leakage than I.

Mr. RICH. I have never seen any, but it is not beyond the realm of possibility that such leaks may have occurred. This is a serious question. I am not asking this to be funny. We all know there are many places where there could be illegal withdrawals of spirituous liquor. Has the gentleman investigated? This liquor may leak by some other means than evaporation, and I think it might be well for the Ways and Means Committee to give it serious consideration.

Mr. BOEHNE. I believe the collector of internal revenue has that matter well in hand, and the collector is not opposed to this bill.

Mr. RICH. Has any liquor gotten away from the authorities by leakage other than evaporation?

Mr. BOEHNE. The gentleman is asking me a question I cannot answer.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman believe that those in authority are giving every consideration to the matter of seeing that there is no leakage other than that which occurs by evaporation?

Mr. BOEHNE. I assure the gentleman they are.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in what way does this bill increase the allowance for evaporation?

Mr. BOEHNE. It simply changes the old Carlisle allowance table, which was passed probably 50 years ago.

Mr. SABATH. How does it increase the allowance?

Mr. BOEHNE. It conforms entirely to the experience table which the distillers have kept and which has been agreed to by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SABATH. And the Treasury Department approves of this bill?

Mr. BOEHNE. Entirely so; yes.

Mr. SABATH. It will not reduce the revenue?

Mr. BOEHNE. It will not.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 2901 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2901. Loss allowances.

"(a) Leakage or evaporation: (1) Any distilled spirits on deposit in any internal-revenue bonded warehouse on the date this amendatory subsection takes effect, or thereafter deposited in any internal-revenue bonded warehouse, may, at the time of withdrawal of the spirits from such warehouse, upon the filing of an application for the release of such spirits, giving a description of

the package containing the spirits, be regaged by a storekeeper-gager, who shall place upon such package such marks and brands as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe. If upon such regaging it shall appear there has been a loss by leakage or evaporation of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or negligence of the distiller or warehouseman, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of such withdrawal. The allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits shall not exceed—

"1½ proof gallons for 2 months or part thereof;

"2½ gallons for more than 2 months and not more than 4 months;

"3 gallons for more than 4 months and not more than 6 months;

"3½ gallons for more than 6 months and not more than 8 months;

"4 gallons for more than 8 months and not more than 10 months;

"4½ gallons for more than 10 months and not more than 12 months;

"5 gallons for more than 12 months and not more than 14 months;

"5½ gallons for more than 14 months and not more than 16 months;

"6 gallons for more than 16 months and not more than 18 months;

"6½ gallons for more than 18 months and not more than 21 months;

"7 gallons for more than 21 months and not more than 24 months;

"7½ gallons for more than 24 months and not more than 27 months;

"8 gallons for more than 27 months and not more than 30 months;

"8½ gallons for more than 30 months and not more than 33 months;

"9 gallons for more than 33 months and not more than 36 months;

"9½ gallons for more than 36 months and not more than 39 months;

"10 gallons for more than 39 months and not more than 42 months;

"10½ gallons for more than 42 months and not more than 45 months;

"11 gallons for more than 45 months and not more than 48 months;

"11½ gallons for more than 48 months and not more than 51 months;

"12 gallons for more than 51 months and not more than 54 months;

"12½ gallons for more than 54 months and not more than 57 months;

"13 gallons for more than 57 months and not more than 60 months;

"13½ gallons for more than 60 months and not more than 63 months;

"14 gallons for more than 63 months and not more than 66 months;

"14½ gallons for more than 66 months and not more than 69 months;

"15 gallons for more than 69 months and not more than 72 months;

"15½ gallons for more than 72 months and not more than 75 months;

"16 gallons for more than 75 months and not more than 78 months;

"16½ gallons for more than 78 months and not more than 81 months;

"17 gallons for more than 81 months and not more than 84 months;

"17½ gallons for more than 84 months and not more than 90 months;

"18 gallons for more than 90 months from the date of original gage as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other spirits; and no further allowance shall be made for loss by leakage or evaporation.

"The foregoing allowance shall not apply to distilled spirits which on July 26, 1936, were 8 years of age, or older, and which on that date were in bonded warehouses.

"The foregoing allowance for loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of 40 or more wine-gallons, and the allowance

for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than 40 gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said 40-gallon casks or packages; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than 20 gallons. The proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than 100 percent.

"(b) Loss: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, under regulations to be prescribed by him and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, abate any internal-revenue taxes accruing on distilled spirits if he shall find that—

"(1) The distilled spirits were not stolen or intentionally destroyed but were lost, otherwise than by leakage or evaporation, while on the premises of a registered distillery, during or after production and prior to deposit in an internal revenue bonded warehouse.

"(2) The distilled spirits were not stolen or intentionally destroyed but were lost, otherwise than by leakage or evaporation while being transferred between buildings constituting the same internal revenue bonded warehouse or while being transferred by a common carrier from the premises of a registered distillery to an internal revenue bonded warehouse off such registered distillery premises, or while being transferred by a common carrier between internal revenue bonded warehouses

"(3) The distilled spirits were not stolen or intentionally destroyed but were lost, otherwise than by leakage or evaporation, while the same remained in an internal revenue bonded warehouse and such loss is not allowable under subsection (a) hereof

"(4) The distilled spirits were withdrawn for use in the fortification of sweet wines and were not stolen or intentionally destroyed but were lost, otherwise than by leakage or evaporation, prior to such use while being transferred to, or while stored in, the fortifying room on the bonded winery premises.

"(5) The distilled spirits were lost by theft from the premises of a registered distillery, or while being transferred between buildings, constituting the same internal revenue bonded warehouse, or while being transferred by common carrier to an internal revenue bonded warehouse off such registered distillery premises, or while being transferred by a common carrier between internal revenue bonded warehouses, and that such loss did not occur as the result of connivance, collusion, fraud, or negligence on the part of the distiller, owner, consignor, consignee, bailee, or carrier, or the employees of any of them.

"(6) The distilled spirits were lost by theft from an internal revenue bonded warehouse, and that such loss did not occur as the result of connivance, collusion, fraud, or negligence on the part of the distiller, owner, or warehouseman, or the employees of any of them

"(7) The distilled spirits were withdrawn for use in the fortification of sweet wines and were lost by theft prior to such use while being transferred to, or while stored in, the fortifying room on the bonded winery premises, and that such loss did not occur as the result of connivance, collusion, fraud, or negligence on the part of the distiller, owner, consignor, consignee, bailee, or carrier, or the employees of any of them.

"(8) The distilled spirits were unfit for use for beverage purposes and were voluntarily destroyed by the distiller, the warehouseman, or the proprietor of the bonded winery premises, pursuant to the written permission of the Commissioner in each case and under regulations which the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is hereby authorized to promulgate.

"(c) Refund of tax: When, in any case to which subsection (a) or (b) applies, the tax is paid subsequent to the loss or destruction, as the case may be, of the spirits, the Commissioner may, under regulations prescribed

by him with the approval of the Secretary, refund such tax.

"(d) Insurance coverage: The abatement or refund of taxes provided for by subsections (b) and (c) shall only be allowed to the extent that the claimant is not indemnified against or recompensed for such loss.

"(e) Transfer of duties: For transfer of powers and duties of Commissioner and his agents, see section 3170."

Sec. 2. Section 2901 (a), (b), (c), and (d), as amended by this act, shall apply to any claim for taxes which may accrue after the date of enactment of this act. Claims for taxes or tax penalties that accrued on or before the date of enactment of this act shall be subject to section 2901 of the Internal Revenue Code as it existed prior to its amendment by this act. Nothing in section 2901, as hereby amended, shall be construed as in any manner limiting or restricting the provisions of part II, subchapter C, chapter 26, of the Internal Revenue Code.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report (H. Res. 411, Rept. No. 1636) on the bill (H. R. 6392) to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes, for printing, under the rule:

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of H. R. 6392, a bill to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this morning the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs appeared before the Committee on Rules and made a statement of such importance that the Committee on Rules, after hearing his testimony, unanimously reported this rule. The rule makes in order the consideration of a bill authorizing the construction of 1,799 combatant, auxiliary, and patrol vessels of various types, in addition to those heretofore authorized, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to provide, at a cost not exceeding \$750,000,000, essential equipment, facilities, and land at either private or public establishments for the construction of ships and the production of ordnance material for the ships authorized. This bill is recom-

mended by the Navy, and its early consideration and passage is urged. The Committee on Rules came to the conclusion that I should ask, as I have done, for the immediate consideration of the rule, so that the bill might be passed without delay.

I am sure that the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs will, as usual, explain the need of immediate action. For that reason I shall not detain the House longer, believing that the rule will be adopted by a unanimous vote. It is a broad and liberal rule. It provides for 1 hour of general debate, the bill then to be considered under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I approve the gentleman's statement to the effect that the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs made a very interesting and informative statement before the Committee on Rules this morning. I have asked for this time simply to make the observation that the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, my long-time and devoted friend, is not only one of the best legislators I have ever known, but, I believe, knows more about naval affairs than any man in this country.

I am wondering if there is any real objection to the rule or if our friends on the minority side would like to prolong this discussion. If not, I think it would be well that we end this discussion, adopt the rule, and get the benefit of the knowledge the Committee on Naval Affairs have on the proposal they expect to submit.

Mr. SABATH. I am immensely pleased that the gentleman from Georgia agrees with me—

Mr. COX. I agree with my friend very well.

Mr. SABATH. And that I can agree with him at this point as to the ability of the gentleman who happens to be the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who has rendered to the House and to the country such valuable service. I feel that he can explain to the House the need for the immediate consideration of the rule and of the bill.

I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], and hope he will not use the entire time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, this rule comes before the House by unanimous consent. The Committee on Rules were themselves unanimous in asking that the bill be brought up outside of the regular order. It is now before you on that basis without waiting for 1 day after filing of the rule.

The bill provides for the construction of 1,799 war vessels of all kinds and descriptions. The bill has been approved by the Director of the Budget and unanimously reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

No one knows how long this war will last—whether it will last 1 year or 5 years. The bill is aimed to enlarge and expand our Navy so that we will be victorious on the high seas. We took a

licking at Pearl Harbor. We are mindful of Pearl Harbor and we remember it. I believe the Congress, by a unanimous vote, will pass this bill that will make our Navy so powerful in the future that it will be able to lick the stuffing out of the Japanese and the German Fleets and also what remains of the Italian Fleet.

There is no use crying about spilt milk and what happened at Pearl Harbor. This is a war measure to build up a great Navy and insure victory. I hope the bill will be rushed right through by both the Committee on Rules and the House.

I, too, join in the tribute accorded the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. He not only knows more about the Navy than any one man in this country but for years he has been advocating a two-ocean navy. He has succeeded, with the help of the Congress, in building the largest single Navy in the world. In spite of the losses at Pearl Harbor, we still have the finest Navy in the world. This House cannot pay a high enough tribute to the foresight of the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who is responsible and has been responsible for the last 10 years in building up our Navy and making it the most powerful Navy on the seven seas.

Mr. Speaker, I have only one request for time. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, under this rule, we shall give consideration to the construction of a great many more naval vessels. Probably we shall need them before we win this war.

I could not help but call the attention of the House to an article I read in the newspapers yesterday with regard to an Army officer being tried for court martial for making certain criticisms. I still say honest criticism is warranted. It is helpful, and it will do much to win the war.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 19.—Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, of the Air Corps, was accused at a court martial today of wrongly criticizing shipment of American-produced airplanes to foreign powers. He was the first high-ranking officer called before a court martial since war was declared against the Axis Powers.

Then the article goes on to say:

Muhlenberg, who has applied for retirement after 38 years in the Army, went on trial before 10 Army officers at Fort Hayes.

Among statements which Muhlenberg was said to have made in a speech December 17 before the Curtiss-Wright Flying Club while in uniform were:

"You can't send your planes all over the world and have them in Hawaii when they're needed"; and "The United States Navy is a gone gosling which has its place, but it is a bad, bad second to air power"; and "The Japanese attack was successful more because of the lack of United States planes rather than because of its surprise."

I cannot see anything wrong about an Army officer making that statement. You Members of the Congress all know what happened to "Billy" Mitchell when he criticized the brass hats a few years ago. Now, are they going to accuse an Army officer and set him aside because

some other brass hats in the Navy think they should not say anything about the Air Corps?

I think Army officials should be very, very careful today, and this Army officer, Muhlenberg, who was speaking before the Curtiss-Wright Flying Club, as well as the other officers there, were all interested in aviation, and surely when a man is thinking about what aviation means to our defense the Navy should not feel bad if someone in the Air Corps or some air club thinks we ought to laud such men. This man was interested in that particular field of our national defense, and I may say to the Army officials or Navy officials who are trying this man that they ought to be very, very careful before they compel such an officer to give up his commission at a time like this. Remember "Billy" Mitchell. This case is not unlike the Mitchell episode. I say he spoke the truth.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG. The Colonel Muhlenberg statement was made while the colonel was in uniform and was made in a city of the State that I represent, and, in my judgment, Colonel Muhlenberg's statement was not true and Colonel Muhlenberg had no business whatever to make it—

Mr. RICH. I am not asking the gentleman for his opinion. I think the statement was all right. Now, that is just a difference of opinion between two Members of the Congress.

Mr. YOUNG. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is expressing his opinion, and I say it is for the court martial to determine the facts about this matter.

Mr. RICH. I do not yield any further. If the gentleman wants time he can get it in his own right.

The fact is we ship our air forces over to Africa and over to England and to Russia, and we did not have them for our national defense.

Mr. YOUNG. We would now be fighting this war against dictatorship aggression alone if we had not done that.

Mr. RICH. If we had sent more planes to Hawaii and the Philippines, he would not have made this statement, and I agree with him. We would have had planes for our own national defense, which is much needed, and we all know it.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. COX. Does not the gentleman feel that all questions of discipline in the Army or in the Navy should be left to the Army and the Navy themselves?

Mr. RICH. That is just the point. No, I do not; because the Army and the Navy are thinking only in terms of the Army and the Navy, and the gentleman knows what happened to "Billy" Mitchell. The same thing might happen here, and I do not want it to happen, although I do not know this gentleman at all. The Air Corps should have some say in our national defense, and not leave it all to the Army and Navy. It has been proven the Army and Navy are jealous of the air

force and it should not be so for efficient fighting force of our country. That is just the point I want to make. Do not crucify Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, of the Air Corps. That is what I fear in the court-martial trial.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to vote for the rule and for the bill, as I will for every authorization or appropriation that is necessary successfully to prosecute this war. Regardless as to how we feel about normal expenditures, national defense items must be passed without delay.

A short while ago the Supreme Court of the United States, in what was called the Alabama case, rendered an opinion that national defense expenditures are subject to the sales tax of the various States.

I have been unable to get a figure as to the exact amount this is going to cost the Treasury of the United States, but I do have information to the effect that, based upon expenditures already made and those that are coming, including a bill this week which will call for around \$15,000,000,000, the States of this Nation, if the Congress does not take action to exempt such expenditures at the source, are going to collect from the Treasury of the United States between \$300,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

My State so far has not collected the sales tax at the source on national defense expenditures, but I do know that as a result of the amount of money spent in my State, paid to personnel, which spends the money in the retail trade, our sales tax for the year 1941 increased over \$10,000,000.

The States are going to get the benefit of the expenditures from the personnel. Therefore, my question is, Why should the Government of the United States be required to pay sales taxes for the construction of ships, tanks, and other necessary equipment for this war?

Let us remember the large percentage of contracts are what is called negotiated or cost-plus contracts; and if sales taxes must be paid, then the Treasury must pay them, or the contracting department, which means in the end the Treasury, as it handles the money. It is my understanding that up to the time of the decision this question was not considered; but if Congress does nothing, then it will be considered and the necessary amount advanced on the contracts. You can see the importance of the question.

Just stop and think how much money this tremendous amount will buy in ships, planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, and so forth.

Let us remember also where this money will come from. It is the same old case of taking it out of the pockets of the taxpayers and turning it back to the States. Do not forget also we are making all kinds of grants to the States and will continue to do so. Only yesterday we provided a hundred million dollars for civilian defense. That eventually finds its way to the State and local organizations. There is a limit beyond which we

should not go, and surely the States should cooperate and not want sales taxes for national defense expenditures.

I have introduced a bill exempting those expenditures from State sales taxes, and that bill is pending before the Committee on Ways and Means. I have endeavored to get an expression from the Treasury authorities in reference to the legislation, and so has the committee, but up to this time that expression of opinion has not been forthcoming. Regardless of policy in the past, it does seem to me, at a time when we are at war, when we are bleeding the people of this country for money to carry out a program and successfully prosecute the war, it is folly on the part of the United States to permit the States to collect sales taxes at the source in connection with national-defense expenditures.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. My purpose in requesting him to do so is simply to call attention to the line of demarcation which the Supreme Court drew in the case cited.

Alabama levied a tax of 2 percent against the seller of tangible personalty, requiring him to add this to the price and collect from the buyer. The buyer in the cited case was a contractor building a camp for the Government on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. The Supreme Court of Alabama held that as the Government was bound by its contract with the contractor to reimburse him for all amounts he paid out for materials and taxes, the tax was violative of the Government's constitutional immunity from taxation, since it would eventually have to pay this tax. But the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama and held that the tax must be paid by the contractor, even though the Government would reimburse him therefor later.

So this sales tax is not levied on sales to the Government directly.

I shall ask leave to extend my remarks and include the pertinent parts of the decision in the Alabama case.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman. It was my purpose to speak on that very subject, because I do not want the contractors to benefit in any manner, shape, or form. It is my understanding that in the contracts that were made most of them were negotiated on cost-plus contracts. Here the very question is reflected, because it was not expected that the contractors were going to be charged sales taxes in connection with the manufacture of these various commodities. Already I have heard that two corporations have moved out of a State that collects sales taxes into an adjoining State that does not collect sales taxes, so it may be seen that even in those State where sales taxes are in force their industries are jeopardized if this practice is carried out.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. In connection with the bill that he has introduced and which

has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, I may say that the Committee on Ways and Means expect in the near future to take up the question of a general tax bill—must do so. Does the gentleman consider that his bill is of sufficient importance to secure its consideration before the general subject of more taxes is brought before the committee?

Mr. COCHRAN. I do so consider it because from three hundred million to five hundred million dollars are involved. Bear in mind what I say. If we decide not to permit them to charge the sales taxes, then in the contracts we make, by all means, that should be reflected, so that no contractor will benefit by this legislation, but that the Treasury of the United States alone will benefit by it. The money that would otherwise go to the States will remain in the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 minute more.

Mr. TREADWAY. I understand from the gentleman's statement that he would like to have the Committee on Ways and Means take up this measure ahead of the general tax bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. I certainly would, if the committee has the time to do so, and I think at the moment it is waiting for Treasury recommendations on a general tax bill.

Mr. TREADWAY. Has the gentleman consulted the chairman of the committee?

Mr. COCHRAN. The chairman of your committee has been trying to get an expression on my bill for several weeks, and so have I. I know why that expression has not come down, and if some expression does not come down from the Government agency, then I shall tell on the floor of the House why it has not come down, and I think the gentleman from Massachusetts knows why it has not come down also. Let the Congress have a chance to pass on this most important question. Too much money is involved to not give the matter proper consideration.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6392.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6392, with Mr. McLAUGHLIN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill authorizes the construction of 1,799 auxiliary vessels. It is recommended by the President, approved by the Budget, has been carefully

considered by the Naval Affairs Committee, has been carefully considered by the Appropriations Committee, and carefully considered by the Rules Committee.

The Committee will observe that the bill designates the number of ships, 1,799. That is a departure from the usual way we present bills authorizing ship construction. In the past we have dealt in tons, saying "so many tons," but for military reasons we prefer to designate now the number of ships instead of the number of tons. You can readily understand that anyone could easily figure out the type and character of ships if a certain number of tons were given.

The Navy Department, the Appropriations Committee, the Naval Affairs Committee and the entire establishment having anything to do with this bill consider it highly important that secrecy be maintained as to the type and character of ships proposed to be constructed. But I may say that we have gone into that most carefully, and those committees charged with the responsibility know the type and character of ships.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNS. Would it be disclosing any military secret if I asked whether any of those ships could be built on the Great Lakes or not?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It would not. Anticipating that question, I have a letter from the Bureau of Ships, which states:

The type of some of the vessels now under consideration is especially adapted for Great Lakes and inland rivers. The Bureau of Ships expects to make a drive to place as much of the construction of these ships as is possible in those locations.

May I say to the House, all of you from the Great Lakes area, the admiral stated that he is going to do everything humanly possible to see that every shipyard in Cleveland, Detroit, and all that great industrial area is given full opportunity to build some of these ships.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. Are the contracts to be competitive or negotiated?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It all depends. It depends upon the character of the ship whether it will be competitive bidding or a negotiated contract. If a negotiated contract can be worked out, it will be worked out. If it is necessary to have competitive bids, we will have them. The competitive-bid contract involves a delay, and therefore I would say to the gentleman from Ohio that in all probability the vast majority of these will be built by negotiated contracts.

The committee does not feel that in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war we should go into any further detail as to the type and characterization of these ships. It is necessary to expand the shipbuilding facilities approximately \$750,000,000. That is set out in the bill. We are not enumerating in the bill what it will cost to carry out this program, because to do that would also probably

give information that would not be to the best interests of our defense program.

Mrs. BOLTON. Are any of these to be wooden ships?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. A portion of them may be of wood, but a portion of them will probably be of steel. The \$750,000,000 will go for the expansion of the industrial yards making component parts that go into the ships, and also for the expansion of yards so that they will have the facilities with which to build the ships.

I think that covers about all that I can say, but I want to impress this one fact, that while this is a large program it has been most carefully gone into by these committees, the Naval Affairs Committee, the Appropriations Committee, and the Rules Committee.

If there are no further questions I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Would it be against the public interest to indicate approximately what these 1,799 ships would cost?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It would. It would be disclosing a very important military secret as to what these ships are.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I do not mean as to each ship or category, but as to the total amount involved. I do not want it answered if it will conflict with the public interest.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I have stated all that I think I am justified in stating, in view of the war situation.

Mr. HESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HESS. I believe it was testified before the committee on the consideration of this bill that all available facilities along the Ohio River and the Mississippi River will be used in the construction of the ships?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct. I think that everybody who has a shipyard, who has industries that can carry on shipbuilding, will at least have an opportunity to participate in this national defense program or this war program. It is essential that these ships be built at the earliest possible date in order to prosecute the war.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HESS. Mr. Chairman, there are no requests for time on this side.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I ask that the bill be read for amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine combatant, auxiliary, and patrol vessels of various types, in addition to those heretofore authorized.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the words "ninety-nine", insert the word "minor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide, at a cost not exceeding \$750,000,000, essential equipment, facilities, and land at either private or public establishments, for the construction of ships, and the production of ordnance material for the ships herein authorized.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "ships", insert "or portions thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, after the word "Act", insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 6 months, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land effected under the authority of this or any subsequent act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6392) to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 411, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3487) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, with Senate amendments and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate amendments will be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments follow:

Page 3, line 5, after the word "hereof", insert "Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize any person to request the retirement of any elective officer, any officer or employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers

and employees which were made eligible for the benefits of this act by the act of July 13, 1937, or any employee of the office of the Architect of the Capitol."

Page 4, lines 13 and 14, strike out "Except as may now or hereafter be provided by law, no" and insert "No."

Page 4, line 18, after "Columbia", insert "unless the appointing authority determines that he is possessed of special qualifications, in which event payment of his annuity shall be terminated during the period of his appointment. Any such person whose annuity is terminated, shall, upon the termination of his appointment, have his subsequent annuity rights determined under the provisions of law in effect at the time of such termination."

Page 5, line 6, strike out all after "said" down to and including "office" in line 14, and insert "governments: *Provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any elective officer or to any officer or employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers and employees which were made eligible for the benefits of this act by the act of July 13, 1937, until he gives notice in writing to the disbursing officer by whom his salary is paid of his desire to come within the purview of this act; and any such officer or employee may, within 60 days after the effective date of this subsection, withdraw from the purview of this act by giving similar notice of such desire. In the case of any elective officer serving in the legislative branch of the Government on the effective date of this act and in the case of any officer or employee in the service of the legislative branch of the Government on the effective date of this act, such notice must be given within the calendar year of 1942. In the case of any elective officer elected to and serving in the legislative branch of the Government after such effective date, such notice must be given within 6 months after the taking of the oath of office; and, in the case of any officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government who enters the service after such effective date, such notice must be given within 6 months after the date of entrance to the service. No provision of this or any other act relating to automatic separation from the service shall have any application whatever to any elective officer."

Page 5, line 17, after the word "the", insert "executive branch of the."

Page 5, line 19, strike out "duration" and insert "duration."

"(c) The provisions of this act shall not apply to employees of the Senate or the House of Representatives whose employment is temporary or of uncertain duration; and the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to exclude from the operation of this act any employees under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol whose tenure of employment is temporary or of uncertain duration."

Page 7, line 25, strike out "January 1" and insert "July 1."

Page 8, line 2, strike out "January 1" and insert "July 1."

Page 8, line 5, strike out "December 31, 1941" and insert "June 30, 1942."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I am sure the gentleman will explain the effect of the Senate amendments, that they do not change the sense of the bill in any way as it passed the House.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the first Senate amendment is a clarifying amendment to make certain that the application of this bill to elected officials does not impose any mandatory requirement upon them or the employees of the legislative branch of the Government.

The second amendment strikes out certain language.

The third amendment provides for the reemployment of persons who have been retired, where they have special qualifications. We have already given this authority to the War and Navy Departments and this extends it to other agencies of the Government.

The fourth amendment provides with reference to the elected officials of the Government that they shall have the calendar year 1942 in which to make their election under the terms of the bill as to whether or not they shall come under the act. It also contains a provision limited to legislative employees, permitting those now under the act to withdraw during a period of 60 days. The Senate put this in order to take care of one particular case in which they were interested.

The fifth amendment is a clarifying amendment in regard to the power of the President to exclude from the coverage of the act persons or groups whose tenure of employment is of uncertain duration.

The sixth amendment provides that this act shall not apply to persons whose employment is temporary or of uncertain duration, and permits the Architect of the Capitol to exclude temporary employees from the coverage of the act.

The seventh and eighth amendments change the effective date of the increased contribution from January 1 of this year to July 1 of this year. The ninth amendment likewise deals with dates and provides that future contributions after June 30, 1942, shall be at the rate of 5 percent.

There are no amendments which change the substance of the act, and the bill is in substantially the same form as it was when it passed the House.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I saw a statement, I believe in yesterday's Washington News, stating that this pension would be paid by the Government out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That statement was misleading. The Civil Service Retirement Act sets up a contributory system, and everybody who participates in it pays for part of the cost.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How much money is now in the civil-service retirement fund?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I do not remember the exact figures, but I believe it is over \$600,000,000. It has been accumulating for more than 20 years.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I understand there is now about \$750,000,000 in the retirement fund.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. That is the report I saw in the press.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. About three-quarters of a billion.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. If Members of the House and Senate are included, would they be required to contribute?

Mr. RAMSPECK. They will be put on exactly the same basis that we put the postmasters 2 years ago when we brought them under. They can contribute for their back time or they can start paying now.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Would what they would pay take care of the retirement fund?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That would take care of their part of it. Of course, it is a mutual proposition. The Government is in the place the employer occupies under social security. The employer contributes and the employee contributes. This system is similar in principle to the social-security system. The Government contributes to the fund, and the persons who benefit by it contribute. We are raising the rate of contribution of the persons covered by the act from 3½ percent to 5 percent under this bill, so as to make them contribute more.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Under the present law the contribution is 3½ percent of the employees' salaries?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This measure raises the contribution to 5 percent?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Then that will fully take care of the retirement fund and create a surplus in the fund?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think that is unquestionably true.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Are there persons in the employ of the Government now, not in elective offices but in the executive branch of the Government, who receive more than \$10,000 a year and yet come under the present Retirement Act who will come under this bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; that is true.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is the primary purpose of this bill to increase the contributions to the retirement fund from 3½ to 5 percent?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is one of the primary purposes. Another equally important purpose, in my judgment, is to extend the age limits at which mandatory retirement is required for two groups, one from 62 to 70 and one from 65 to 70. This enables us to use these experienced employees longer and reduces the cost of the system in respect to that particular group.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. As far as I am personally concerned, I should like to vote for those provisions, but I am opposed to embracing elective officers within the terms of the Retirement Act. For that reason I shall be compelled to vote against the gentleman's bill, as I have always opposed their inclusion heretofore.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I want to express my thorough agreement with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. I was not in the House when this measure went through before, or I

should have opposed it. I think it is a terrible mistake to provide retirement benefits for elective officers.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the debate in the other body on this matter has resulted in some mistaken ideas, and as a result some newspaper stories about it have been misleading.

Some of the newspaper stories would lead one to believe that we were doing something which gave us an advantage over others covered by this act. Such is not the case.

When the original act was passed in 1920, about 6,000 persons were retired after having paid 2½ percent of their salaries for a period of only 1 month. It is an interesting fact that more than a hundred of these persons are still alive and receiving annuities.

As the act was extended to 40,000 postmasters January 1, 1940, the same treatment now being accorded to elective officials was then applied. On January 1, 1940, more than 2,000 postmasters who were at or beyond retirement age, after paying 3½ percent of their salaries for only 1 month, were retired.

When the Railroad Retirement and Social Security systems were inaugurated, the same principle was applied.

Since the civil-service retirement system is only 21 years old, almost all of the 60,000 persons now on the annuity rolls are being paid for years of service during which no contribution was made.

Therefore, the statement that this amendment gives us preferential treatment is not correct.

Another wrong idea gained from newspapers following the debate in the other body is that this system will provide pensions of large amounts.

This system is a contributory system. The Government as the employer pays a part of the cost, and the persons covered by the law also pay a part.

We have provided a pension system for the armed forces and for judges. The former receive three-fourths of their salaries and the latter full salaries after retirement. They pay nothing.

This system will not provide more than a moderate annuity for the vast majority of the elected officials. The average service in the Congress is not long enough to provide any large amount except in a very few cases.

No elected official can be paid an annuity if his service is less than 30 years until he reaches age 62. He must have a minimum of 5 years of service. If his service terminates after 5 years, but before he reaches age 62, he will get a deferred annuity at age 62.

It is interesting to note, from a hasty look at the service records of the present Congress, that of the 531 Members only 10 could retire at the end of this term with an annuity of as much as \$3,000 per annum. Only 41 could retire with annuities of as much as \$2,000. Only 66 could retire with as much as \$1,500. Only 112

could receive as much as \$1,200, and only 164 as much as \$1,000 per year.

This indicates that the vast majority of the membership will have to serve many years yet before they can attain even a modest annuity under this system, during which time they will be paying into the civil-service retirement fund 5 percent of their salaries.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the extension of this system to the elected officials will free many of them as they get older from the worry incident to advanced age. Many of them have no other source of income. The longer they serve here the more difficult it is for them to reestablish themselves back home in a position to earn an adequate income.

The assurance of some measure of security in their advanced age will, I believe, tend to make possible more independent action by the legislative branch.

I wish to express my appreciation to the many Members who interested themselves in this matter and to the various organizations of employees who gave support to these amendments.

The extension of the mandatory ages of retirement from 62 and 65 years for two groups to 70 will make it possible to retain many valuable and experienced employees who are vital to the operation of the Postal Service during the war.

These amendments to the Retirement Act tend to improve the system and to make more attractive the public service as a career. That means better service to the public.

The amendments contained in this bill extend the retirement law to many persons who heretofore have not had coverage under any act providing for advanced age, including the elected officials. All of these persons, whether elected or appointed, to get the full annuity provided by the system, must make payment for each year of their service. If payment for service prior to the effective date of this act is not made, the annuity will be reduced by the amount such payments would have provided.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia that the House concur in the Senate amendments?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4787) to provide that the unexplained absence of any ex-service man for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of

laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

ORGANIZING FOR WAR

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, there is no question but that the people of this country are 99 percent for a real organization to win the war. In order, however, to win this war a real organization must be had in which the personnel are selected entirely on their ability to perform in whatever their respective positions may be. Unfortunately, there are two kinds of organization. The first would be an organization in fact which is real, is active, aggressive, knows what it is doing, correlates and coordinates their plans, carries those plans out, functions properly, and delivers. In other words, they efficiently plan their work and then they work their plan.

The second kind of an organization is only a so-called organization. This one is noisy, wordy, has no real ability, makes lengthy reports, appoints subcommittees, is entirely theoretical, publicizes individuals who have no real ability, and theoretically accomplishes nothing but publicity, misleads people into a false sense of security that they are performing, but they never deliver anything but excuses and reports. As far as actual production is concerned, and the translation of appropriations and reports into final munitions—shells, guns, ships, and so forth—it never produces anything but conversation.

To thinking people it is self-evident as to which organization we ought to have.

To thinking people, again, it is evident that if we are going to win this war we must immediately get rid of the noisy, conversational playboy, selfish interests who are only getting in the way of and destroying the efforts of those who really can accomplish things.

In addition to this, there is no question but that many anti-American subversive interests will attempt to crowd themselves into any organization in order to destroy any real program that will permit this country to win the war and permit it to continue under our American form of government as we have known it. This should not be permitted.

There is no question but that all politics of every kind, character, and description should be definitely and positively and in reality be adjourned. I am for this, and I will do everything that I possibly can to assist and help this administration build the finest fighting organization that the world has ever known. As evidence of this I will point to my record in support of this defense program.

At the same time, however, I do not believe it is my duty nor the duty of any other American to become a "yes" man.

I do, on the other hand, believe that it is my duty to tell the administration and the American people the things they ought to know, whether these things are good, bad, or indifferent, and not the things that are pleasant for their ears to hear. With that thought in mind, I believe I am a friend of the administration when I present to their attention and to the attention of the American people the things that I believe to be wrong, and I believe that if these things are wrong, if they are corrected it will strengthen the administration and the American people in winning the war.

In that same adjournment of politics, however, I do not believe that we should become so blinded in an all-out program so far as Republicans and Democrats are concerned that we should let subversive interests take advantage of any such adjournment in order that they should then and there take that opportunity of furthering and promoting their boring from within in order to destroy not only our defense program but the United States of America itself, together with its form of government and all that we hold dear under the head of liberty.

With these thoughts in mind, I am going to criticize our defense program set-up and make suggestions, and I hope the spirit in which I do it will be accepted in the spirit in which I offer these things, and that is with the idea of helping the program and not injuring it. In order to do this, we will have to discuss some things that it is not pleasant for some people to hear. First, let us go back over the last 2 years and see what we have accomplished. Without going into too much detail, I believe it safe to say that the great bulk of our people had confidence in the ability of our industrial machine to perform and fulfill its full duty in the defense program. This country had a right to expect that, as our industrial machine has always been capable of rising to any emergency and, if necessary, out-produce our competitors. That was true and still is true, if they are permitted to proceed in an organized, American way; but they cannot do it if garrulous publicity seekers, political stooges, politically prominent people, so-called economists, theorists, and self-styled supermen and subversive interests of all kinds are placed in positions for which they are not qualified by their experience or by their ability.

Fortunately, our productive machine has been able to make some headway with some efficiency. Unfortunately, through these above-named influences, that efficiency in production has not been permitted to work fully, and there has been much interference by those, in some instances, who may have been sincere and honest, but did not know, and by those who had a sinister motive at heart to start with. The answer to this should be to clean out all those who cannot perform, who will not perform, and who do not perform, regardless of whose friend he may be, what political influences he may have, or despite his publicity and ability as a rabble rouser and a preacher of class hatred, strife, and dissension.

A thorough house cleaning should be made, with particular reference to the

present personnel, to immediately discharge those who are not really functioning and to retain those who are. This personnel would come under two classes.

The first would include those who have had real, practical experience in production, whose judgment is sound, whose organizing ability is proven, and who have made real sacrifices to come here to Washington and really, sincerely, patriotically try to help this country. These competent people should be retained and given the authority to carry on our program.

The second group would consist of the type of person who has misrepresented his real ability, who has been built up falsely in the minds of the people by publicity agents and other means; those persons who think that this emergency was put on for their benefit to come to Washington and stage a Roman holiday, that raise hell all night, turn night into a nightmare, and feel that so long as they get by and get their money they have accomplished their purpose. Those self-centered theorists and supermen who have been failures in everything they have undertaken, and this whole group who contribute nothing but confusion, destroy the efforts of those who really can accomplish things and break the confidence of our people in the ability of a democracy to deliver. It may be hard to discharge these people in some instances, but believe you me, before this war is over the American people are going to find many things hard, and they will find it less hard if these people are discharged now, before it is too late.

The greatest thing that this administration can have is the confidence of its people. They can have and retain the confidence of its people if these same people know that this program is being fully manned by a personnel made up of those whose judgments, abilities, and patriotism, and ability to perform are unquestioned.

This country cannot have confidence in a program wherein this program, or any part of it, is in the hands of a drunken, rioting, Roman-holiday personnel who have no ability, whether they are dollar-a-year men or whether they are \$10,000-a-year men. To those who are not blind, both within Washington and without, it is evident that both types of these people are present, and it is also the opinion of those who have the welfare of this country at heart that in every single instance this personnel in group No. 2 should immediately be cleaned out, definitely and positively. This will certainly save much money to an already heavily taxed people.

We have been told time and again that the most precious thing we have is time. I believe this, and I believe that if the above program is carried out much time and money can be saved and much can be accomplished, and if it is not carried out it is going to be the most costly thing this country has ever done.

Many of us can look back to the time that Knudsen was appointed and Mr. Hillman was appointed as cochairman with him. What was the result? The result was a fight between industry and

labor, with a tremendous loss of time and a tremendous loss of production that we are now feeling the need of. Instead of Mr. Hillman concerning himself with the problem of having labor give their all-out aid, and which 95 percent of labor itself was willing to do, he had to put his nose into the question of management. This, in turn, brought on a fight from management in order to protect themselves. The total result was that we had a slow-down in our production program, which was the object to be accomplished by those who did not want this country to be prepared.

It does not do any good to indulge in incriminations for the things that have happened in the past. The only thing constructive that may come out of any such thing should be to benefit by those mistakes that we have made in the past and not make them again. Therefore, is it not proper to suggest that labor and the leaders of labor, if they mean what they say, that they confine themselves, at least for the war period, to the functions of labor only, with further and particular reference to having labor give an all-out production in the way of seeing how much they can produce and how quickly and efficiently they can produce it, without squabbling for the rights, all of which they will certainly lose if this country loses the war?

On the other hand, business and industry should confine itself to the efficient planning of production and not be diverted from their business by encroaching upon the problems that are strictly within the labor group.

This can only be done, however, if the administration will see that two things are done. First, that labor of any kind, character, or description does not attempt to seize this opportunity in this emergency of war production to go ahead with any more demands of any kind, but that they do confine themselves to production; and secondly, that business and industry do the same thing with their side of the program.

The administration can proceed along this line in a fearless, courageous manner if the program is entirely fair for all, including the public. It can be assured of public support and confidence, according to the fearlessness and fairness that they display. If this program is one sided in any respect, the defense program is going to be injured, and if the administration wants to win this war, which I believe they do, they certainly must recognize this and not indulge in any vacillating policies on either side of this question.

Regardless of what may have happened in the past, the time has come when we now need an all-out support from every single individual within this country. If every single individual in this country would do the particular job assigned to him, perform 100 percent on his own job and keep his nose out of the other fellow's job, many things would be solved.

Selfishness on the part of both labor and industry will have to be laid aside.

We have had the shake-up in our military and naval organizations. This is not sufficient. That shake-up and reorganization should go further and should go right into the heart of this organiza-

tion here in Washington and should be done now, without 1 minute's delay.

I have plenty of confidence in the ability of the armed forces of our country to protect us providing the production program is carried out, but I would have more confidence in the whole picture if this organization here in Washington was better organized and cleaned up, and I believe that 95 percent of the men on this floor and the people of this country are behind me in this statement.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain excerpts from the case referred to by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of January 16.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

SMALL BUSINESS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Monday at Lowell an industrial clinic was held with a view to speeding the national defense and aiding the small business men. I requested some time ago that a clinic be held at Lowell, and my request was granted.

The clinic was held. It was considered a huge success. The O. P. M. secured exhibits from large manufacturers working on national-defense orders. These manufacturers displayed the component parts of commodities needed to win the war. The result was that prime contractors let subcontracts to small business men on the spot.

Although rain poured in torrents that day, there must have been fully 10,000 people attending this clinic. Over 5,000 filed cards making suggestions as to what they could do. This shows the intense interest people have today in these matters. The small business men are anxious to do their part in the war. They are

very anxious to have an opportunity to do their part in winning the war.

Mr. Hickey, the head of the Boston office of O. P. M., set up an extremely successful clinic. The arrangements were perfect—very easy for the exhibitors and very easy for the manufacturers. Mr. Stanwood and the personnel of the Lowell office of the O. P. M. were extremely helpful.

I should like to pay tribute, Mr. Speaker, to the people of Lowell, who secured the armory; the manufacturers, who gave their time and their money; the mayor and the chamber of commerce, who worked tirelessly. Some of the manufacturers gave work and others gave other things for the exhibit. I should like to pay a special tribute to Lowell labor, who gave their time for nothing in the erection of the booths, and so forth. The citizens of Lowell showed their usual fine community spirit.

Mr. Speaker, I feel very much encouraged by what the O. P. M. did on Monday and will do, I know, in the future under the leadership of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Knudsen.

[Here the gavel fell.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. O'TOOLE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table, and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2112. An act authorizing overtime pay for certain employees of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1936. An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 2204. An act authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1942;

S. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute; and

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to maintain the secrecy of military information.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 22, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Thursday, January 22, 1942, to resume hearings on the proposed amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1323. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the attendance of personnel of the Army of the United States as students at educational institutions and other places; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1324. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, pursuant to the requirement of section 12 of an act approved June 11, 1878; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1325. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a proposed bill to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1326. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the national defense activities of the Federal Communications Commission, amounting to \$587,195, for the fiscal year 1942 (H. Doc. No. 590); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1327. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, in the amount of \$98,055 (H. Doc. No. 591); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1328. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$752,500 (H. Doc. No. 592); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1329. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$3,420,670 (H. Doc. No. 593); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1330. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the Department of Agriculture in the sum of \$2,050,000 (H. Doc. No. 594); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1331. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 of \$425,000, and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 of \$2,681,555, in all, \$3,107,055, together with a provision affecting an existing appropriation for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1942 (H. Doc. No. 595); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1332. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$15,000,668.53 (H. Doc. No. 596); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 405. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before a subcommittee of said committee on the bill (H. R. 4394) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1635). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 411. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6392, a bill to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1636). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 1889. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the county of Macon, Ala., in a strip of land located at Veterans' Administration facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1637). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 2012. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Togus, Maine, to the State of Maine, for road-widening purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 2080. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Rutherford County, Tenn., for highway purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1639). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5306. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 1640). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6107. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit the vestry of Rock Creek Parish to utilize for burial sites certain land within its present holdings in Rock Creek Cemetery; without amendment (Rept. No. 1641). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6375. A bill to amend subchapter 2 of chapter 19 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1642). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 6422. A bill to provide for protection, preservation, and service of private and personal sources of the history of the United States of America by establishment of a National Historical Manuscript Repository, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6423. A bill to provide for regulation of insurance rates against loss by fire and lightning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 6424. A bill to allow enlistment of specialists and technicians over the age of 35 years; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SACKS:

H. R. 6425. A bill to provide for investigating the matter of the establishment of a national park in the old part of the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes of conserving the historical objects and buildings therein; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. Res. 414 Resolution to amend clause 4 of the rule 27 of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHANLEY:

H. R. 6426. A bill for the relief of Dr. Paul Roger Zahlmann; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. R. 6427. A bill for the relief of George E. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H. R. 6428. A bill granting a pension to Oscar James Callier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 6429 (by request). A bill for the relief of Frank Raymond West; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2313. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of R. M. Richardson, of Franklin, Tex., opposing pay-roll tax but favoring sales tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2314. Also, petition of L. A. Gray, of Franklin, Tex., favoring a sales tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2315. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by Hattie Hatcher and other residents of Coos County, Oreg., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in Army camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2316. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Bureau of Plant Industry investigations for control of sap staining of wood; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1942

The Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast been our dwelling place in all generations, grant unto us this day a more vivid and inspiring assurance of Thy presence.

We humbly confess that when we turn away from Thee we begin to experience anxious days and troubled nights, and

become stricken with fears. Forgive us for being so faithless and so unfaithful.

We pray that Thou wilt be very gracious unto these Thy servants, whom our country has accounted worthy of the high vocation to be leaders in the affairs of government. May they continually come with clear minds and courageous hearts to the sacrament of public service. Kindle within their souls the light of Divine truth, that they may direct the course of our Nation toward a fuller measure of justice, love, and peace.

Fill us with a passion to bring our imperfect human ways into a blessed harmony with the Eternal Will. Equip us with wisdom and strength for the sacred enterprise of building a better world. Awaken within us a sense of stewardship, and may our souls be responsive to the appeals of all who are finding the struggle of life so difficult.

Hear us in the name of the Christ, whose spirit we are seeking to incarnate. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 20, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on January 20, 1942, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1677. An act authorizing subsistence allowance provided for aviation cadets to be paid to messes in manner as prescribed by the act of March 14, 1940 (Public, No. 433, 76th Cong.);

S. 1995. An act to amend the act approved June 23, 1938, entitled "An act to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes";

S. 2094. An act to provide for the rank and title of the Commandant of the Marine Corps;

S. 2095. An act to further amend the act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), as amended;

S. 2160. An act to promote the national security and defense by establishing daylight saving time; and

S. 2169. An act to create the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3487) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4787) to provide that the unexplained absence of any ex-service man for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills,